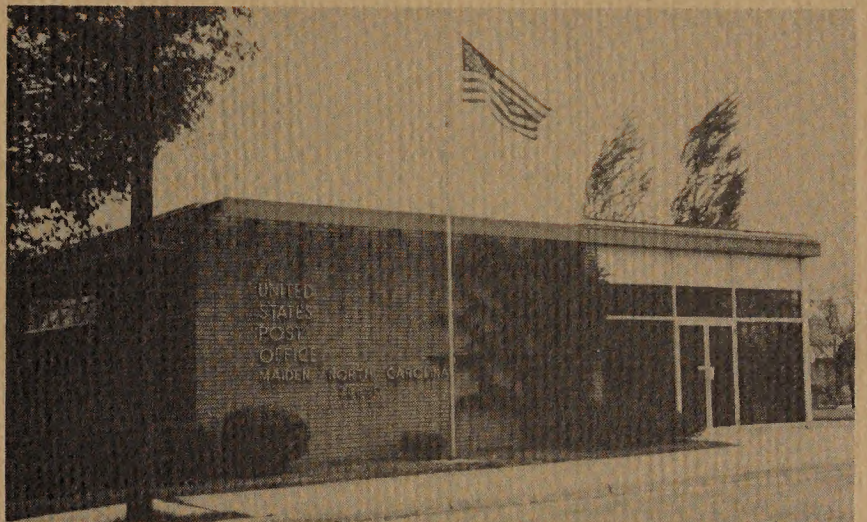
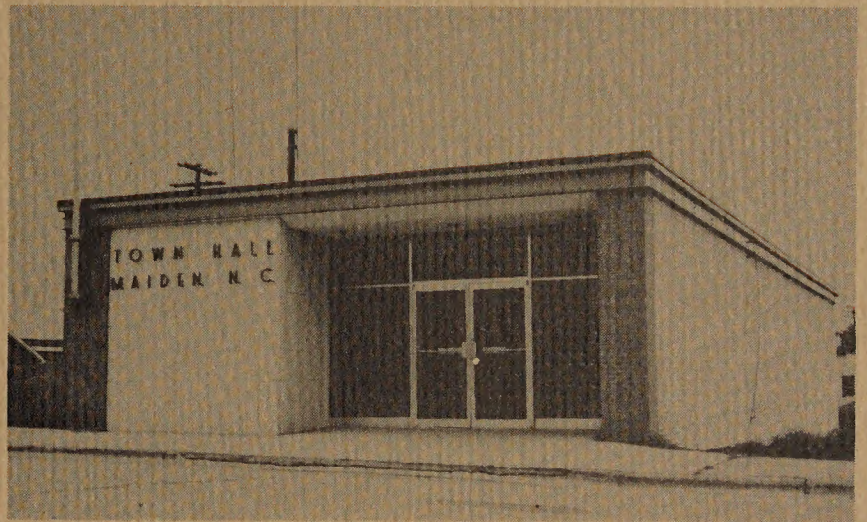


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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN



MAIDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Community Facilities Plan, Maiden, North Carolina

AUTHOR: Maiden Planning Board, with the North Carolina
Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community
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(Robert C. Hinshaw, Planner-in-Charge)

DATE: January, 1970

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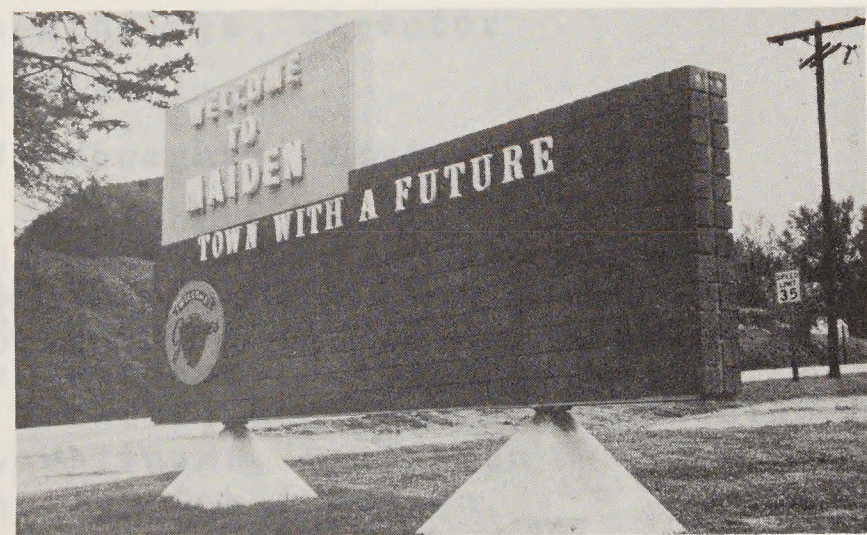
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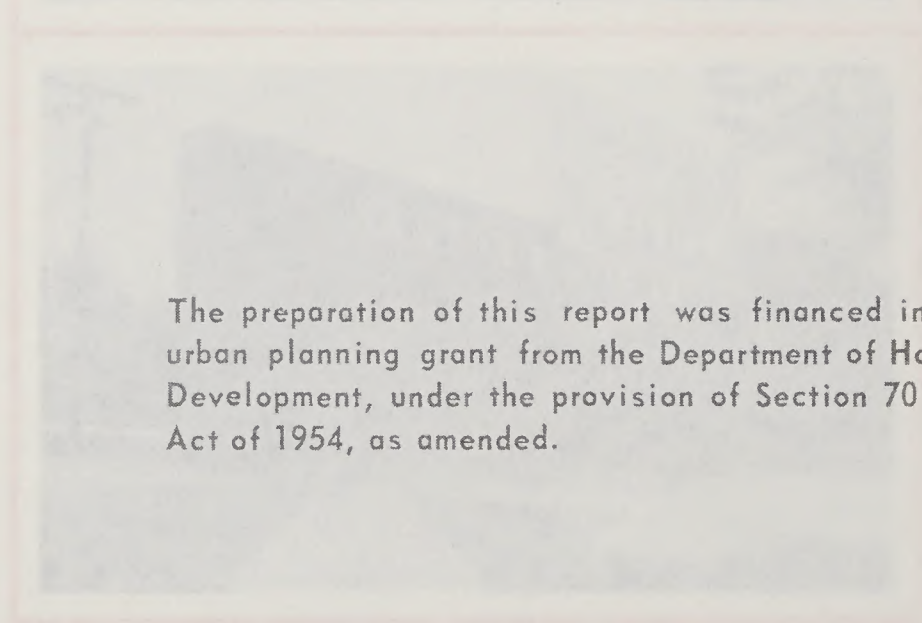
ABSTRACT: This plan is for a small town in the western portion of
the industrializing Piedmont section of North Carolina.
An important characteristic of the town is its rather
large industrial development as related to its population
(present estimate about 2,300 persons in the town proper).
The various facilities and services within the planning
area are grouped under three general headings for analysis
and recommendations: Administrative, Protective and
Convenience Services (i.e., Town offices, Police and Fire
Departments); Public Works and Utilities (water and
sewerage systems, streets, etc.); and Cultural and Social
Services (schools, library, recreation). A unique feature
of the plan is a listing in the Introduction of 10 high
priority proposals for specific, short-term implementation
(within the next three years). Broader long-range recom-
mendations are given for each major facility or service
following its analysis under the general headings.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN



MAIDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN



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INTRODUCTION

The Community Facilities Plan is one of a series of planning elements prepared by the Maiden Planning Board, with technical assistance from the Division of Community Planning, North Carolina Department of Local Affairs. These elements constitute major parts of a comprehensive planning framework being designed to guide the future growth of the Maiden Planning Area through a planning period of some twenty years.* The contract for this technical assistance in planning covers a two-year period (April, 1968 to April, 1970), and upon completion of the contract the following planning elements will have been produced: Base Mapping, Population and Economic Study, Land Use Survey and Analysis, Land Development Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, and Zoning Ordinance.**

The real test of Maiden's planning program will be the benefits experienced by the community through implementation of the recommended improvements or similar ones made under a continuing program. Such implementation will take place in the Maiden community only through the concerted efforts of a concerned Planning Board, Town Board and its citizenry.

*The term "Planning Area" refers to the land area within the Maiden town limits plus the land one mile outside the limits in any direction.

**A brief description of each of these elements and their usefulness to planning was given in the earlier publication, Maiden, N. C., Population and Economic Study, Land Use Survey and Analysis and Land Development Plan, published in September, 1969.

SCOPE

The Community Facilities Plan is intended to include those facilities and services that provide for the general welfare of all citizens of the Maiden community. For purposes of analysis the following major categories were established:

ADMINISTRATIVE, PROTECTIVE AND CONVENIENCE SERVICES. This includes the Town Offices, Police and Fire Departments, Rescue Squad, and medical and health services.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES. Included under this heading are water and sewerage systems, streets, sanitation service, town cemetery and electrical service.

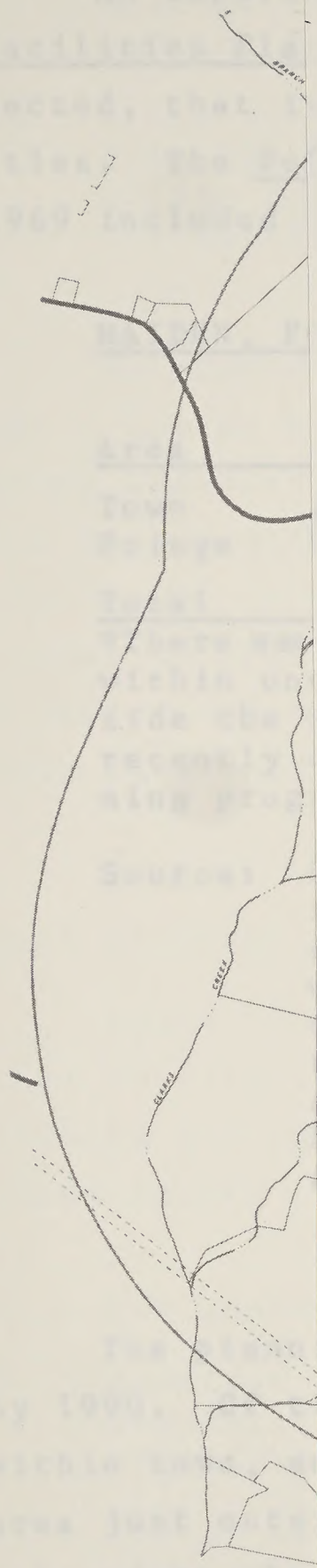
CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES. This heading includes the schools, library service and recreational facilities.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved in this plan is to: (1) inventory each facility or service; (2) evaluate each facility, using applicable national, state and local standards, and local population data; then (3) make recommendations necessary to enable the facility to measure up to standards both in the immediate future and during the planning period of approximately 20 years. The information for this analysis was largely obtained from the local person or persons most directly associated with the facility under consideration in each case. Where appropriate, information was also compiled by the Division of Community Planning and other State and local agencies for use here. The final recommendations are tailored strictly to the Maiden situation, however, although State or national standards were sometimes used in formulating the recommendations. (See Map 1 for approximate locations of existing facilities.)

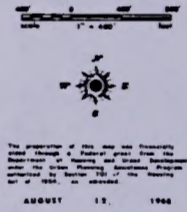
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EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

M a i d e n
North Carolina



EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- 1 TOWN HALL, POLICE DEPARTMENT
- 2 FIRE DEPARTMENT
- 3 RESCUE SQUAD
- 4 MAIDEN CLINIC
- 5 WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- 6 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- 7 SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
- 8 MAIDEN CEMETERY
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- 11 MAIDEN HIGH SCHOOL

POPULATION

An important point that must be considered in the Community Facilities Plan methodology is the population, present and projected, that is to be served by the various services and facilities. The Population and Economic Study published late in 1969 included the following information:

MAIDEN, POPULATION WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1990

| Area | Recent Population | | Projections | | |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 1960 (Actual) | 1968 (Estimated) | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
| Town | 2,039 | 2,275 | 2,360 | 2,610 | 2,904 |
| Fringe | --* | 1,775 | 1,828 | 2,020 | 2,248 |
| Total | 2,039 | 4,050 | 4,188 | 4,630 | 5,152 |

*There was no enumeration of the Fringe Area (all land within one mile of the town limits in any direction outside the limits) as such in 1960. This area was only recently delineated in connection with the current planning program.

Source: Division of Community Planning. (The 1960 figure is from the U.S. Bureau of Census. The 1968 estimates were based on a house count made in 1968 using the 1960 Census rates of persons per dwelling unit for Maiden and Catawba County in calculating the respective population for the town and fringe areas. The projections are by the "Geometric Projection Method", which is based on the percentage of population change in the past.)

The planning area is expected to gain about 1,100 persons by 1990. Of this 1,100, some 627 (57%) can be expected to be within town, and the remaining 473 (43%) will be gained in the area just outside the town limits. More specifically, as related to the Land Development Plan, significant residential growth should result in the following areas:

1. Northeastern Maiden, inside and just outside the existing town limits between Island Ford Road and Fourth Avenue;
2. Northwestern Maiden, largely between Maiden High School and the town limits along Maiden Creek;
3. South Maiden, along the town limit line running westerly from the East Maiden subdivision at US 321 to the vicinity of the Main Avenue intersection with Shady Branch Creek in the southern part of town.

Of course, not all residential growth will be limited to these areas, but there are several factors which make these areas advantageous for use as the primary or "Stage One" land for encouraging future residential growth. Of particular importance is the fact that these three general areas would be easier to provide with additional water and sewer services -- a factor which definitely should be considered due to the terrain surrounding the town.

HIGH PRIORITY PROPOSALS

Based on the analyses and recommendations stated within this publication, the following projects are listed by priority ranking for specific implementation emphasis within the next three years:

1. New quarters for the Maiden Fire Department.
2. Adoption of a Maiden Thoroughfare Plan and Subdivision Regulations (due to the importance of these two actions regarding future streets in the planning area.)
3. Use of the former Negro elementary school building -- as a kindergarten or child day-care center, or possibly a combination of these two suggestions.

4. Use of town-owned vacant lots for recreational purposes such as tot-lots or "pocket parks."
5. Provision of additional recreational facilities by first using the land in the vicinity of the former Negro school as a neighborhood park, then acquiring land for initial state of the proposed community-wide park in the northern part of town.
6. Proceed with initial stages of the major water and sewer improvements recommended.
7. Improvement and paving of the Town Hall parking area.
8. New Town garage facility.
9. One additional policeman (making a total of five for the Department) and needed radio monitor units.
10. Complete plans for a new elementary school in the planning area and additional space requirements at Maiden High School.

ADMINISTRATIVE, PROTECTIVE AND CONVENIENCE SERVICES

TOWN HALL

The Maiden Town Hall is an attractive brick and masonry structure located just west of the central business district on West Main Street. The building was built in 1921 and completely renovated in 1962. It has a main floor at street level in front, with a full basement which takes advantage of the sloping lot and opens at ground level at the rear of the building. The two floors contain a total of about 3,500 square feet. The following facilities are provided in the building:

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| FIRST FLOOR | Town Clerk's Office Record storage vault Mayor's office Council room | Police Department Supt. of Public Works Lobby area Heater space Two restrooms |
| BASEMENT LEVEL | Public Works storage (electrical and plumbing supplies, etc.) Public Works employee room | |

Off-street parking is available in an unpaved lot beside the Town Hall, plus access to another lot nearby in the same block. Free parking space is also available on Main Street in front of the building. The building has fire-resistive construction inside and is well maintained.

Recommendations

The Maiden Town Hall should serve adequately the town's needs for the planning period. The parking lot by the building should be paved to encourage town employee use and to provide additional paved space for visitors to the offices. Steps and a hand rail should be provided as well, to assist visitors in getting from the parking lot level to the front of the building.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Maiden's Police Department is located on the main floor level of the Town Hall. The department has a main office with a counter to serve the public, an additional orientation room, and a shower room. There is no jail in Maiden; this need is met by use of the Catawba County jail in Newton, about seven miles away. The jail arrangement is adequate, since there are some 36 cells available in Newton and all court activity is carried on there.

Full-time personnel in the department are the Chief and three patrolmen. All four men work regularly scheduled eight-hour shifts six days a week (48 hours), but with additional time in court, on weekends, etc., will average a work week of at least 56 hours. In addition to the full-time men, there are three women employed part-time on duty at school crossings. There is also a 21-man auxiliary force on call -- on a non-paid basis. Excluding the part-time women and the auxiliary force the present population to police ratio is 568 to 1 -- based on the estimated 1968 in-town population of 2,275.

There is no set training or orientation period for Maiden policemen, although each new man is employed on a 30-day probationary period. Good use has been made of the Catawba Valley Technical Institute, similar facilities in neighboring counties, the Institute of Government's training courses in Chapel Hill, and other available training. Normal practice is for each man to be scheduled for at least one or two courses per year on various aspects of his work. There is no range for practice with weapons, but arrangements are made for practice in nearby rural areas. There is no job specialization; each man is responsible for all phases of the work on his shift.

There are two police vehicles -- a 1968 Plymouth sedan and a 1969 Chevrolet sedan. Past policy has been for vehicle replacement every three years. Each car is equipped with a heavy metal cage behind the driver's seat and rear interior handles are removed to provide for safe transfer of prisoners by a single officer. There is a two-way radio in each car, which is on the frequency of a modern base radio unit in the department office. All three of these units are in contact with the Catawba County police network, providing two-way communication there as well as between the Maiden units. The Maiden department also has two

walkie-talkie type radios, giving contact between the departmental office and the policeman on duty when he is outside his car. There are three monitor-only radio units owned by the department; these are used to give direct contact to the off-duty men at home.

In the way of more minor equipment, policemen are provided with uniforms, chemical atomizers and riot helmets by the town. Shotguns are provided for each vehicle, and the department also has sufficient uniforms and riot helmets for the auxiliary force. Each man must provide his own sidearm and shoes. The department does provide loading equipment, allowing for practice ammunition at a minimum cost to the town.

The patrol area for the Maiden department is within the town limits -- the area outside of town is covered by the Catawbs County Sheriff's Department. Relations with County and State Highway Patrol are good, as is cooperation with other State and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Recommendations

A population to officer ratio of 500 to 1 should be maintained. (This standard is based on police department averages published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.) The Maiden policemen are now given one week's vacation per year -- which actually gives a net result of about three days off per year, since each man must increase his work schedule during a time when another officer is vacationing. Also, the local department is sometimes short of on-duty staff when one officer must be in court. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to have two men assigned to a patrol car rather than working a night patrol alone -- particularly on Friday and Saturday nights. This ratio calls for an additional man immediately, and, with the projected population, a sixth man by about 1980. Two vehicles will still serve the department even with the additional men.

A regularly scheduled training program should be maintained. Use of outside schools should be continued, and a small library should be established within the department to provide access to law enforcement information for present officers and to orient new men.

Items as major as weapons should all be provided by the town. The expense of a sidearm could possibly deter a new recruit, and when owned by the town there should be no hesitation in insisting that it be kept in good condition. A firing range should also be provided. A safe, simply designed range could be provided on property already owned by the town near the sewage treatment plant or water treatment plant.

Radio monitor units should be provided for each man's home to keep him in contact with the department when needed in emergencies. This would require two more now -- to replace one old unit now in use and to provide the fourth one needed. Additional units would be needed for the new man recommended now and for the sixth man to be added by 1980.

The patrol car replacement schedule should be reviewed and changed to replace the vehicles every two years if high mileage and upkeep warrant it. Both vehicles should be kept in good condition, and the present schedule has meant high mileage in the past. An alternate practice could be to annually purchase year-old Highway Patrol vehicles for use by the Maiden police.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Maiden Fire Department is housed in a building on West Main Street across from the Town Hall. In contrast to the Town Hall building, however, the fire station is quite old and in poor condition -- even to the extent that it leaks considerably during a normal rain. The Town Board has recently acted to acquire an old, vacant building adjacent to the present station and has engaged an architect to complete detail plans for a new fire station on this site. Initial drawings suggest a structure with some 4,200 square feet of floor space, featuring a four bay equipment area. The new station suggested by the initial drawings

should be adequate for the planning period. (Present plans are to begin construction in early 1970, as soon as possible after the more severe winter weather has passed.)

The Maiden Fire Department is approximately 40 years old, having been organized late in the 1920-30 decade. It is an all-volunteer unit, with a total of 24 members. Financial support comes from the town, donations through fund-raising efforts by department members, and a flat fee (\$75) paid by Catawba County for each call made outside the town limits. (There is no charge to individuals for service inside or outside of town, and the contribution made by the county goes into the town's General Fund.)

Regular training includes two-hour drills at the station at least bi-monthly, and an annual fire school which is held in Newton. One-half of the Maiden company attends the fire school each year. Other training is available from time to time at the Catawba Valley Technical Institute or at similar schools in neighboring counties.

Major equipment for the fire department includes: a 1966 750 gpm pumper; a 1953, 500 gpm pumper; a 1945, 500 gpm pumper; and a 1955, 1,690 gallon tanker. All four vehicles are radio-equipped, and there is a base station radio -- all on the Catawba County fire frequency. The 1945 vehicle is owned by the county fire system, and there are 12 county-owned radio monitors in the homes of Maiden department members.

The equipment is well maintained, and the minor equipment -- ladders, hose, etc., is considered adequate by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. Primary needs for additional equipment includes a "brush-buggy" type vehicle for rural fire use, and 12

additional monitors for use in the homes of the non-radio equipped members. The communications system, in addition to the radios, provides for activation of the Maiden fire alarm by radio from the central station in Newton. Manual activation is possible, of course, but the central alarm system usually saves time over manually setting off the alarm at the station.

The normal service area is roughly that area within four miles of the station to the east and west, and between Newton and the Catawba-Lincoln County line in the north and south directions. There is close cooperation with other area fire-fighting units, and an occasional call is made outside this area under a mutual aid agreement. The policy in this event is that two vehicles remain on duty for service within the Maiden town limits.

The North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau has jurisdiction over the rating of municipalities in the State for fire insurance purposes. While the water system and other factors are considered in determining this rate, the fire department is an important factor in its determination. The last inspection on record by this agency was that of July 29, 1964. With a scale of one to ten used by the agency, Maiden received a rate of NB 8 at that time. (This rate is for the town area only -- no rating is assigned to the area past the town limits.) With no recent inspection, it is impossible to list specific items that would be needed to lower this assigned rate for Maiden, but it would involve the expense of at least two paid firemen in order for the department to have one man on duty at the station at all times. No plans are being considered for using paid firemen in the department in the near future; consideration is currently being given to the possibility of obtaining a rating for the department's service area that is outside the town limits.

Recommendations

The Maiden Fire Department should be situated in better quarters. Location standards for fire stations call for a three-quarter mile radius from the station for high-value property (business and industrial structures) and a 1½ mile radius for built-up residential property. These standards are met by the present station location with the exception of some property in the eastern part of town, and would cover most of the proposed development in the Land Development Plan under these distances. The Town Board is making good use of property already owned by acquiring the adjacent property for expansion. The present planning concerning the new facility should be pursued and construction begun as early as possible in 1970. (Based on population projections and the anticipated future development, Maiden is not expected to require a second fire station within the next 15 to 20 years. In the event growth is more rapid than anticipated and a second station is needed, it should be located in the vicinity of the major intersection at the east end of town.)

All motorized equipment should be replaced when 20 years old. The 1945 pumper should be replaced now, preferably with a pumper that is equipped to fight rural brush fires. This would update present equipment and fill the need for this type unit. The 1953 pumper should be replaced in 1973, the 1955 tanker in 1975, and the 1966 pumper in 1986. Any vehicle held longer than 20 years should be only for reserve use, and should be in excellent condition.

Two full-time firemen should be employed by 1975. This would not only improve the effectiveness of the department, but would be an important step in lowering the town's North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau rate for insurance purposes -- providing a saving for business and individual home insurance coverage. (The difference in an insurance premium for an individual home from the present rating for the town to a rating one step lower would be fairly small -- i.e., an estimate of about \$3.00 per year less for a \$20,000 home -- but business and industrial savings between steps could be particularly significant.) Full-time firemen could also be useful for promoting regular fire inspection and fire prevention programs.

RESCUE SQUAD

The Maiden Rescue Squad, Inc., serves the planning area in various types of emergencies. This organization was chartered May 4, 1968, and is now operating out of an infrequently used funeral home building just east of the central business district on East Main Street. There are 19 members in the unit; an enrollment of approximately 20 is generally maintained. All members are volunteers; no payroll is involved in the operation. Financial support of \$1,700 for equipment thus far has been from the Catawba County United Fund, plus donations. The town has provided utility service, and the building is donated rent free.

The Rescue Squad meets weekly for training. There are currently two qualified Red Cross instructors in the unit, plus those qualified to give rescue training. The unit received a donation of a life-like manikin earlier this year for use in demonstrating artificial respiration and other emergency training. Programs concerning first aid and emergency procedures have been given to various community organizations, and plans for the immediate future include Red Cross First Aid courses to be offered to employees of local industries. Two members of the unit have had training at the State Insurance Department's Rescue College, and plans are to send additional members each year.

Major equipment for the squad includes a 1966 Dodge panel truck which is equipped as a rescue ambulance, and a 1965 Ford panel truck which is equipped with oxygen supply and can be used as a second ambulance. There is also a 14-foot boat with motor and trailer, and some smaller equipment such as first aid kits, etc. There is a base radio unit in the headquarters building, and a mobile unit on the Dodge vehicle.

The generally defined service area of the Maiden Rescue Squad is the entire southern portion of Catawba County, although an occasional call may be made outside of the county to assist in a major search operation or other emergency. (Regular ambulance service is provided by the County service out of Newton, so only emergency service is needed from the Maiden unit as far as ambulance service is concerned.) The unit closed out its first year of operation with a total of more than 2,100 on-duty man-hours during that time -- ranging from various activities such as first aid and emergency training, standby duty at football games, business meetings, public demonstration, etc. More than 40 emergency runs were made by the vehicles during the first year.

Recommendations

There are few specific standards that apply to rescue squads except for training and small equipment items that must be included in the rescue ambulance. This service is important to the community as has been proven several times during the initial year since the organization was chartered. A permanent building with ample storage space and room for training activities should be provided, present equipment must be properly maintained, and some additional equipment should be added from time to time. (For example: radio monitors are needed now to enable members to respond quicker through announcement of information simultaneously to several members.) The site for a building for the rescue service should be situated on a major thoroughfare at the edge of town, permitting good access to the road system without having to run through town each time a call is answered. (This building could be in conjunction with a second fire station in eastern Maiden.)

Although financial support is provided via the Catawba County United Fund, additional support is needed. This service should be included in the budgets of Maiden and Catawba County.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

There is no hospital in the Maiden Planning Area; there is a privately-owned medical facility, the Maiden Clinic, which is operated by two doctors. It is located just inside the town limits on US 321 south. The Maiden Clinic provides all types of out-patient treatment, including minor surgery and some laboratory needs. Obstretrical practice is carried on here, but delivery arrangements must be made in a neighboring area hospital. No problems were noted in the local facility, with the possible exception of parking arrangements. The parking space is fairly shallow, and involves backing directly into the US 321 highway when leaving. There is some room for expansion of the clinic in a lot adjacent to it.

The only other health service in town is a dental office, located downtown on Main Avenue. There is sufficient off-street parking near it on a gravelled lot.

The nearest hospital to Maiden is in Lincolnton, seven miles south. At the present there are two hospitals there, with approximately 75 and 100 beds, respectively. A new, 100 bed hospital is under construction now, which is expected to be opened early in 1970. When the new hospital is opened, one of the old hospitals will be closed and moved to it. Currently, the largest hospital in the general area of Maiden is the Catawba County Memorial Hospital in Hickory, about 13 miles away. It is a recent addition to the area, and offers probably the most complete hospital services in this part of the state.

There is no county health clinic as such, although there are county health offices in Newton and Hickory. The office in Newton provides consultation concerning health problems, and the Hickory office conducts clinics from time to time. A 1970 addition at Hickory is the Family Mental Health Center provided by the County.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

WATER SYSTEM

The Maiden water system is municipally owned and operated. Its source is Maiden Creek -- via a storage reservoir constructed on the stream near SR 1874 just northeast of the town limits. The system was started as early as 1921 with pipes laid along Main Street, using wells as a water source. Other wells were added later, and the present surface water facility was built to replace the wells and provide water treatment.

The water treatment plant and reservoir were completed in 1966. The Maiden Creek source has an estimated minimum discharge of some 3.5 to 4.8 million gallons per day.* The reservoir does not store the flow capacity (there was considerable overflow even during a dry season in 1968). The terrain and surrounding development would permit raising the dam level and increasing raw water storage if this should become necessary. According to engineering sources, the available stream flow and the present reservoir should be adequate for the anticipated population and use needs during the 20-year planning program. Present capacity of the treatment plant is 1,000,000 gallons per day. It is a rapid sand filtration type plant, and engineers suggest that its capacity could be increased by at least 500,000 gallons per day by changing the raw water pumps, controls and filter media. The plant and site are so designed that additional filter units could be added, increasing the capacity to 2,000,000 gallons per day or more.

*Source: Town of Maiden Report on Waste Study, O'Brien and Gere, Consulting Engineers, Charlotte, 1966, p. 6

Finished water storage is an important limitation to the system. The present storage capacity, excluding the pipe system itself, totals 865,000 gallons. (This includes the 500,000 gallon "clear well" at the treatment plant, two elevated tanks -- a 100,000 gallon tank at the eastern edge of town and a 150,000 gallon tank to the west on Carpenter Street, and the 115,000 gallon standpipe on Main Street at Ninth Avenue.) Based on standards suggested by the American Insurance Association, a "required fire flow" of water is recommended in addition to the amount of water needed daily for general consumption.

For a population of 2,000, for example, the required fire flow would be that 2,160,000 gallons water be available over a six-hour period.* For a population of 3,000 (approximately that anticipated for in-town Maiden by 1980) the fire flow is 2,520,000 gallons over seven hours. The average daily consumption on the Maiden system is about 640,000 gallons. (Maximum daily consumption runs as high as 940,000 gallons.) Thus, on an average day, Maiden should have some 2,800,000 gallons of water available (2,160,000 gallons for fire flow plus 640,000 gallons for normal consumption). The present storage capacity of 865,000 gallons plus the 1,000,000 gallon treatment capacity (in 24 hours) leaves the town some 935,000 gallons short of the standard suggested in terms of finished water.

With an estimated population of 2,275 being served by water in Maiden, the 640,000 gallon average yields an average daily consumption of about 280 gallons per capita. This per capita rate is high in comparison to many other municipal systems, but about 65% of the daily average in Maiden is used by industrial customers. (This factor should be noted in reference to the water storage discussed above -- much of the industrial consumption could be shut down if a real emergency fire situation arose and the water was needed.)

*Source: Principles and Practice of Urban Planning, International City Managers' Association, Washington, D. C., 1968.
Based on American Insurance Association recommendations.

At the time of this report, the Maiden Finishing Company, Inc., the largest industrial consumer in terms of water used, is receiving a daily average of some 400,000 gallons. The peak use days are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday -- related directly to heavier industrial use. The peak use months are August and September, usually the hot and dry times when domestic use is higher.

The area serviced by the water system is almost all within the town limits (see Map 2). Policy on extending lines to new development within the town is on the basis of reimbursement to the developer upon 51% development of a given area, using a deduction for depreciation of 5% per year. Such systems so assumed by the town must also be installed under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, using a minimum of 8 inch lines in residential areas. There is no policy for extending service outside the town -- annexation into the town limits is required before extending service.

Three employees operate the water treatment plant. They work on shifts and two arrange to take care of the plant when a third is on vacation. Installation and maintenance involved with the system is handled by the nine (including the Superintendent) Public Works Department employees. This department also takes care of the labor involved in electrical and sewerage system installation and maintenance. Equipment used in connection with the water system includes a 1½-ton truck and a tractor with a backhoe attachment. Replacement policy on this equipment is geared to operating and maintenance costs.

LAND DEVELOPMENT
**EXISTING & PROPOSED
 WATER SYSTEM**
 SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN



Malden
 North Carolina

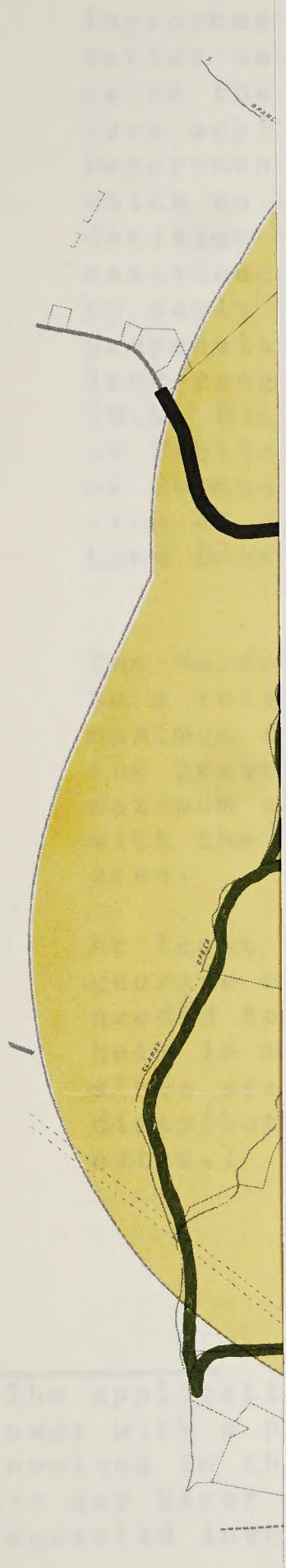


- LEGEND**
- Residential
 - Stage 1
 - Stage 2
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Public, Semipublic
 - Building area and related land.
 - Recreation
 - Rural Residential, Agriculture or Open
- PROPOSED EXISTING**
- ● STORAGE TANK
 - 12" LINES
 - 10" LINES
 - 8" LINES
 - LINES 6" OR LESS
 - LF Landfill Site (Proposed)
 - Flood Plain Area
 - Proposed Existing Thoroughfares.
 - Major
 - Minor

EXISTING & PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM



SKETCH TOPOGRAHIC PLAN
AND
LAND DEVELOPMENT



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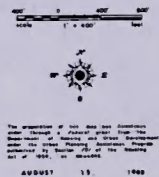
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EXISTING & PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM







LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN

M a i d e n
N o r t h C a r o l i n a



LEGEND

-
- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Residential |
|  | Stage 1 |
|  | Stage 2 |
|  | Commercial |
|  | Industrial |
|  | Public, Semipublic |
|  | Building area and related land. |
|  | Recreation |
|  | Rural Residential, Agriculture or Open Space |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| MH | Mobile Home Park (Proposed) |
| W | Water Plant |
| S | Sewage Treatment |
| LF | Landfill Site (Proposed) |
|  | Flood Plain Area |

Proposed Existing Thoroughfares

- Major
 Minor

Recommendations

Improvements are needed in Maiden's water system to provide better service now and to make the system more able to serve the anticipated future development. Town officials have applied to the Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for grant and loan assistance with which to provide some of the more immediate needs.* The decision regarding approval of all or any part of the assistance requested should be made available to the town by early 1970. The following recommendations include proposals from the pending FHA application, together with long-range suggestions from the town's consulting engineer (W.K. Dickson and Co., Inc., of Charlotte), the Superintendent of Public Works, the Maiden Planning Board and the Division of Community Planning. (See Map 2, a generalized presentation of existing and proposed lines overlaid on the proposed Land Development Plan map.)

The Maiden water plant treatment capacity should be increased to a total of 2,000,000 gallons per day. The present (1969) maximum daily consumption of about 940,000 gpd uses 94% of the present treatment capacity of 1,000,000 gpd when this maximum occurs -- a situation that could become critical with the anticipated future development for the planning area.

At least 500,000 gallons of additional finished water storage capacity should be provided in the system. This is needed to meet suggested fire flow standards now, and would help in meeting the normal demands in the future. (Two tank sites are suggested on Map 2, taking into consideration wider distribution for better pressure and the land uses near the sites.)

*The application filed is the standard FHA Form 101, open to towns with a population of under 5,000. Other agencies can be involved in this application, such as the N. C. Department of Air and Water Resources in Maiden's case -- since assistance was requested involving sewerage facilities.

A 12 inch main, running from the plant along Cemetery Street, connecting with the remainder of the system at North First Avenue near Maiden Elementary School. This would improve present distribution, serve future development in the northern part of the planning area, and added to the existing 12 inch main along Island Ford Road would provide dual line service from the plant. (This would also insure against a single line break possibly putting the entire system out of service.)

A 12 inch line running west along Finger Street from the elevated tank on Carpenter Street. This would provide large line service to existing industry in this area, and would better serve the land proposed for future industrial use in the western portion of the planning area.

A 10 inch line, forming a loop via School Street, North First Avenue, East Murray Street and the Carolina Mills property. This would connect with the 12 inch line proposed for Cemetery Street, providing improved service over the small lines now in this section, and serving future residential and industrial land use expansion in the northern part of town.

A 10 inch line, running southward along South Main Avenue to Holly Street. This would connect with the existing 10 inch main on Boyd Street, replacing small lines here and providing service to the expanded industrial area and "Stage 2" residential development proposed along the southern portion of the town's present developed area.

An 8 inch line loop, extending southward at South Eleventh Avenue, then running westerly outside the present southern town limit lines and rejoining the present system at West Side Street. This would serve the residential development proposed here as "Stage 2" residential development.

Additional 8 inch lines, connecting deadend lines in the northeastern and western sectors of the present developed area to improve existing service and to serve proposed residential development there.

Other small lines and deadends in the system should be phased out of the system, at least within the next 5-10 years. (Work is being done on this on a gradual basis at the present by the Public Works Department.) It is further recommended that no new lines be installed in the system with less than 8 inch diameter, based on the American Insurance Association for systems that are not in a strict gridiron pattern.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The Town of Maiden has had a municipal sewerage system since its waste treatment plant was constructed and most of the collection system was installed in 1957. Most of the area within the town limits is served by a collection system of 8 inch lines. There are two major outfalls of 12 inch lines -- to the north of the central part of town along Maiden Creek, and along Shady Branch south of town (see Map 3). A pump station (two 330 gpm pumps) is utilized on the northern outfall line, where the waste must be lifted over the rise that carries West Main Street.

The sewage treatment plant is located west of the town limits near the junction of Maiden Creek and Shady Branch. It includes an influent lift station, bar screen and grit chamber, clarigestor, trickling filter, secondary settling tank and sludge drying beds. The plant was designed for a domestic sewage flow of approximately 350,000 gpd -- capable of serving a population (or population equivalent) of 3,500.

In 1966 the town had an engineering study made of its waste facilities by O'Brien and Gere, consulting engineers of Syracuse, N. Y. and Charlotte, N.C. This report indicated that the treatment works had some operating difficulty, due primarily to the influent lift station. The station, with its two pumps needed to lift the influent into the treatment plant, was overloaded at times causing the waste to be bypassed directly into Maiden Creek without treatment. Continual mechanical and electrical troubles were reported with the lift station at that time also.

Since this earlier report, the industrial user load on the waste treatment plant has been reduced. In 1966, the plant flow records were averaging 250,000 gpd, with maximum flow running 500,000 gpd or more (the latter being well over the plant's design

capacity of 350,000 gpd).* Since that time the chief industrial user has built a waste treatment plant of its own, reducing the flow through the town's plant to an average daily flow of about 145,000 gpd and a peak flow of some 192,000 gpd.** Difficulties continue to be experienced with the influent lift station, largely due to its mechanical and electrical components and the age of the equipment (now some 12 years old). More recent study has been completed by the W. K. Dickson and Co., Inc., engineering firm of Charlotte, N. C., regarding the town's water and sewerage system in view of the need to serve East Maiden and to make other improvements. Recommendations from this source will be included in this section.

The land area inside the town limits is virtually all served by the sewerage system with the exception of East Maiden (see Map 3). This developed area was annexed by petition in 1966, and the extension of sewer lines there is a high priority project of the Public Works Department. The Farmers Home Administration application mentioned under the water system section of this report includes a project proposal for extending service here, including a pump station that will be necessary to lift the influent over the ridge along US 321 in this vicinity. It is anticipated that the work can begin in the near future -- the FHA application decision will help determine what financial arrangements must be made regarding this. Based on the August, 1968, house count made in conjunction with the town's land use survey, some 57 homes and 6 businesses will be served by the lines now proposed for East Maiden.

*Source: Town of Maiden, Report on Waste Study, O'Brien and Gere, Charlotte, N. C., July, 1966

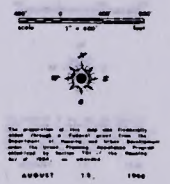
**Source: Superintendent of Public Works, Maiden, N.C., (peak flow as of August, 1968)



EXISTING & PROPOSED
LAND DEVELOPMENT
SEWERAGE SYSTEM
SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN



Maiden
NORTH CAROLINA

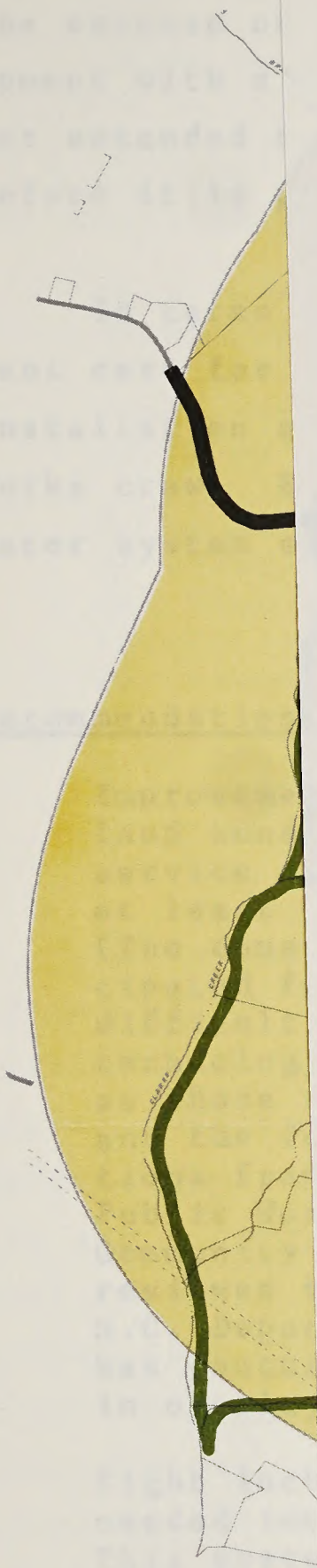


- LEGEND**
- Residential
 - Stage 1
 - Stage 2
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Public, Semipublic
 - Building area and related land.
- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED EXISTING
 - TREATMENT PLANT
 - PUMPING STATION
 - 12" LINES
 - 8" LINES
 - 6" FORCE MAIN
 - MH Mobile Home Park (Proposed)
 - W Water Plant
 - S Sewage Treatment
 - LP Landfill Site (Proposed)
 - Flood Plain Area
 - Proposed Existing Thoroughfares
 - Major
 - Minor

EXISTING & PROPOSED SEWERAGE SYSTEM



LAND DEVELOPMENT
AND
SKETCH THROUNGHFARE PLAN



EXISTING & PROPOSED
SEWERAGE SYSTEM



LAND DEVELOPMENT
AND
SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN

Malden
North Carolina



- LEGEND
- Residential
 - Stage 1
 - Stage 2
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Public, Semipublic
 - Building area and related land.
 - Recreation
 - Rural Residential, Agriculture or Open Space
 - MH Mobile Home Park (Proposed)
 - W Water Plant
 - S Sewage Treatment
 - LF Landfill Site (Proposed)
 - Flood Plain Area
- Proposed Existing Thoroughfares
- Major
 - Minor



The policy for extending sewer service to new development in town is the same as that for water -- the service is provided at the expense of the developer, and he is reimbursed upon 51% development with a depreciation deduction of 5% per year. Service is not extended to areas outside of town -- annexation is necessary before it is provided.

In terms of personnel, two men from the Public Works Department care for the waste treatment plant when necessary. Line installation and maintenance are provided also from the Public Works crew. Equipment used for installation is listed under the water system section.

Recommendations

Improvements are needed in the sewerage system to serve the land annexed in 1966, to improve the present level of service and to meet the anticipated needs of the future, at least as far as the next 10 to 20 years are concerned. (The domestic demand and some industrial demand can be anticipated for this period -- engineers indicate that it is difficult to project industrial needs in particular, since technology is changing rapidly in the textile industry such as those represented locally.) These needs have been analyzed and the following recommendations are made, based on suggestions from the consulting engineer, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Maiden Planning Board and the Division of Community Planning. (These recommendations have also been reviewed by the Water Pollution Control Division of the N.C. Department of Water and Air Resources, and this agency has concurred with them.) See Map 3 for generalized locations in overlay form over the proposed Land Development Plan map.

Eight inch lines, a pump station and 6 inch force main are needed immediately to serve the East Maiden annexed area. This system will tie into the main system at Little Mountain Road.

A new 1,500,000 gpd waste treatment plant, to be completed by 1975. This would provide for financial arrangements to be made along with the East Maiden project above, preventing a new application requirement for outside assistance or for a bond proposal, etc., shortly after having this arranged for East Maiden if handled separately. This plant should be located near Clarks Creek, rather than Maiden Creek as is the present plant to take advantage of the higher stream flow rate of

Clarks Creek as a discharge stream.

Eight inch lines are proposed in the vicinity of Potts Street, West Pine Street and Wayside Street, to provide sewer service to the Negro residential area in this vicinity. Some dwellings are almost surrounded by town limit lines, and should be annexed and provided this service at least by 1975. Topography would permit utilization of the existing Shady Branch outfall line.

An 8 inch line is proposed for South "E" Avenue, running northward from the vicinity of the Rex Knitting plant and into the existing line along West Main Street. This would serve additional residential development there, as proposed by the Land Development Plan.

Major outfall lines (at least 12 inches in diameter) should be added by 1980, along the upper portions of Maiden Creek and Shady Branch in the northern and southern parts, respectively, of the developed area of Maiden. This would encourage close-in residential development in these two areas, as recommended by the Land Development Plan. Along with this outfall line proposal, additional 8 inch lines would be needed as development takes place.

It should be noted that, even with the improvements recommended above, the Maiden sewerage system is subject to a wide variation in future demand depending upon activity by present or future industrial users. Engineers indicate that these recommendations should serve for a 10 to 20 year period with normal domestic use -- based on the projected population figures. As in the past, however, rapid increase in industrial use can bring the system to a critical point in a short span of time. Also, the future population growth can have an important affect on needed improvements. For example, the major outfall lines along Maiden Creek and Shady Branch may need to be replaced by 24 inch lines if the future needs demand it. The larger line size should be considered at the time any addition is made to the outfall system.

SANITATION SERVICE

Collection and disposal of the solid waste of a town is a sizable job, and with today's trends toward packaging and prepared foods, the problems are becoming more complex. According to the Sanitary Engineering Division of the North Carolina State Board of Health, we are now at the point that the average urban citizen discards about five pounds of solid waste per day. This agency also suggests that this waste can be compacted, with proper methods, by about 50% of its original volume. Translated into landfill space required, some .1 to .2 of an acre is needed per year for each 1,000 people.

Sanitation service in Maiden is provided by three employees from the Public Works Department -- a driver and two loaders. Collection is within the town limits only, on a schedule of Monday, Wednesday and Friday for residential collection and daily for business and industry. Collection is from the curb-- generally considered the method requiring the least man-hours. Disposal is in the town's landfill -- a three-acre plot just off West Main Street that is less than a mile from the center of town.

The Maiden landfill is compacted and covered on a schedule of once every other collection. On the present collection schedule this should be adequate to break the 10-day fly cycle; on the previous schedule care of the landfill area has not been in accord with recommended disposal procedures. With no heavy tractor, major excavation is provided by a hired dozer every 45 to 60 days. Unauthorized dumping is a problem at the landfill, in addition to the occasional improper maintenance. The Superintendent of Public Works has calculated that the landfill will last for three years at the present rate of use. Town officials are considering use of a Catawba County landfill off NC 16 some seven miles away once the present landfill is occupied.

Equipment used for refuse collection is a 1967 truck with packer body. It is considered adequate for present needs; replacement of this unit will be based on repairs and maintenance. The tractor used at the landfill for covering is from the Public Works Department. There is no street sweeping equipment; this is done manually three nights per week. Refuse collection is by private contractor in the area outside of the town limits, and this service is considered to be operating adequately.

Recommendations

The sanitary landfill must be adequately maintained to function properly. An operating plan for the landfill should be established and followed. If there are sufficient non-city residents who want to use the landfill, proper hours for dumping should be scheduled and they should share in the cost of operation (e.g., a set fee charged per defined load deposited). If proper control cannot be maintained, it may be advisable to close the landfill and use the county facility (which is properly maintained) earlier than is anticipated. Furthermore, definite plans relative to future disposal should be formalized immediately, particularly if this will involve sharing the county's landfill.

The Land Development Plan map (Map 2 or 3) suggests four sites for future landfill use in the event the town continues to provide its own landfill. These possible sites are (rural) ravines on low land, and must be acquired or leased for the town to use them.

An additional truck and crew will be needed late in the planning period -- about 1985. This should be anticipated and financial arrangements made through budgeting before the actual need arises.

STREET DEPARTMENT AND TOWN GARAGE

There are some 14 miles of streets within the Maiden town limits. Of these, approximately 12 miles are paved, one mile is gravel surfaced, and slightly over one mile is rough graded dirt (see Map 4). All roads in the fringe area are State or privately maintained, and the State maintains about 5.9 miles of the streets in town. Those streets maintained by the State are US 321 (Maiden's East Main Street, Main Street and Carolina Street), South Main Avenue, Boyd Street up to and including South Sixth Avenue, North Fourth Avenue, and the southwestern entry into town consisting of "C" Street, part of Carpenter Street, and "D" Avenue. All other streets in town, about 8 miles in length, are maintained by the Town's Public Works Department.

The policy regarding street work inside Maiden is (1) that a new roadway will be opened with petition from 100% of the property owners involved, and (2) street improvements (i.e., paving, curb and guttering, and sidewalks) require petition from property owners of at least 51% of the lineal footage involved. When funds are available and a paving project is approved, the town assumes one-third of the cost and the remaining two-thirds is assessed to the property owners involved. In the case of curb and guttering and sidewalks, the town assumes 50% of the project cost and the other 50% is assessed to the property owners. A minimum right-of-way of 40 feet is required for in-town streets; minimum paved width is 20 feet. (Streets that a part of the State system require a 60 foot right-of-way minimum; new streets must meet this minimum and certain design and construction standards to be accepted on the State system.)

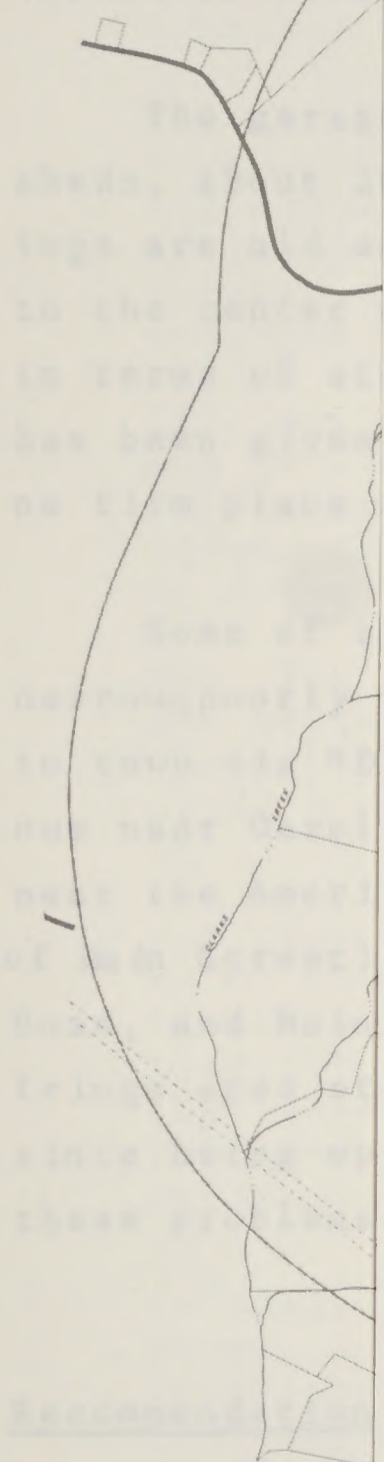
The Town of Maiden currently accepts no responsibility regarding streets outside of the corporate limits. Streets in the fringe area must be either privately constructed and maintained -- or they may be turned over to the State Highway Commission for maintenance if they meet State standards and this agency agrees to accept them. Catawba County has enacted subdivision regulations which have some requirements regarding street design and construction, but these regulations do not apply to Maiden and its one-mile planning perimeter. (Under the General Statutes of North Carolina, the town has the authority to regulate subdivision development inside its limits or within one mile in any direction of them -- or it can request the county to regulate this perimeter area by official request when the county has enacted such regulations, as is the case with Catawba County.)

Changing land use (i.e., more intensified) and new streets can greatly change the drainage patterns of the land. Maiden has experienced storm drainage problems in the past and has areas (particularly on portions of Carolina Street and Carpenter Street) that now flood in heavy rains to the point that traffic is hampered. Problems concerning storm drainage have been considered on an individual basis in the past, largely when curb and guttering or other street alteration has caused flooding or washing at a point not having a problem before. The policy concerning driveway connections in Maiden is for the owner to provide the necessary drain pipe for the driveway and the Public Works Department will install it at no charge.

There are nine employees in the Public Works Department, including the Superintendent. These employees handle all the labor involved in water and sewerage system maintenance, electrical maintenance, and minor street maintenance.

STREET CONDITIONS A
PROBLEM AREAS

The map shows the location of the problem areas in the city of Chicago. The map is a street map of Chicago, showing the city's street grid and major thoroughfares. The problem areas are indicated by shaded regions and labels.



The map shows the location of the problem areas in the city of Chicago. The map is a street map of Chicago, showing the city's street grid and major thoroughfares. The problem areas are indicated by shaded regions and labels. The map shows the city's street grid and major thoroughfares, including the Loop, the South Loop, and the West Loop. The problem areas are located in the Loop, the South Loop, and the West Loop.

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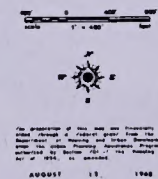
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There are nine employees in the Public Works Department, including the Superintendent. These employees handle all the labor involved in water and sewerage system maintenance, electrical maintenance, and minor street maintenance.

STREET CONDITIONS & PROBLEM AREAS



M a i d e n
N o r t h C a r o l i n a



LEGEND

- UNPAVED STREETS
- PROBLEM AREAS, (POOR LAYOUT, NARROW, ETC.)
- PROBLEM INTERSECTIONS

The equipment for the department (excluding the water system vehicles and garbage truck) includes a truck equipped for electrical construction work, a ladder truck, a pick-up truck, a 1½ ton open bed truck, two mowing tractors, and a Model D motor grader. Replacement of this equipment has been based on maintenance expense and general usefulness, and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

The garage area for the equipment consists of tin covered sheds, about 20 years old, to the rear of Town Hall. These buildings are old and unsightly, poorly located in terms of proximity to the center of town and the attractive Town Hall, and inadequate in terms of storage space for the equipment. Some consideration has been given to providing a new garage facility, but there are no firm plans at this time.

Some of the major problems with respect to streets are, narrow, poorly laid out streets (such as the southwestern entrance to town via "D" Avenue and Carpenter Street, and North Main Avenue near Carolina Mills); unpaved street segments (School Street near the American-Efird plant, First Avenue and Fifth Avenue south of Main Street); problem intersections (US 321 at Little Mountain Road, and Main Street at the central business district); and fringe area streets that have received little or no maintenance since being opened. Map 4 gives generalized locations of most of these problems.

Recommendations

Streets are rather permanent in terms of land use, and problems that are "built into" them are often difficult and expensive to correct. Maiden should take an active part in regulating street design and construction throughout its planning area by enacting subdivision regulations. (An alternate move in this direction would be to communicate with Catawba County officials and arrange by official request to have the county regulations

The equipment for the department (including the water system vehicle and garage) included a truck equipped for electrical construction work, a ladder truck, a pick-up truck, a 1/2 ton open bed truck, two snowplows, and a Model B motor grader. Replacement of this equipment has been based on maintenance expense and general usefulness, and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

The garage area for the department consists of five covered sheds, about 10 years old, in the rear of Town Hall. These buildings are old and unsightly, poorly located in terms of proximity to the center of town and the adjacent Town Hall, and inadequate in terms of storage space for the equipment. Some consideration has been given to providing a new garage facility, but there are no firm plans at this time.

Some of the major problems with respect to streets are: narrowness of the main street (about 12 feet wide) and the narrowness of the side streets (about 8 feet wide), and North Main Avenue near the American-Bird plant, First Avenue and Fifth Avenue south of Main Street; gravel roads (US 31 at Little Mountain Road, and Main Street at the central business district); and fringe areas where streets have not been paved or are in poor condition. This gives a poor appearance to the town and is a source of embarrassment since being opened. This gives a poor appearance to the town and is a source of embarrassment.

Recommendations

Streets are a major element in town of land use, and problems that are caused by them are often difficult and expensive to correct. Streets should be an active part in regulating street design and construction throughout the planning area by creating a subdivision regulations. The street use in this district would be to communicate with County officials and arrange by official request to have the county regulations

applied to Maiden's fringe area. The town is able to exercise some control over new development within its limits, and such an arrangement with the county would give protection to the fringe area now virtually without regulations involving new streets.)

A policy regarding storm drainage should be established for the planning area, including any cost-sharing arrangement that the town determines reasonable. This would prevent any misunderstanding concerning responsibility for proper drainage work in the future.

Policy regarding street improvements should be reviewed, particularly in terms of low income neighborhoods where the resident property owners can ill-afford their share of the improvement costs or where an owner of a larger portion of the property refuses to pay his share. Possible alternatives to the present policy are:

(a) for the town to promote such improvements as paving and curb and guttering over a specified period (i.e., one to two years) during which the town would pay for a larger share of the improvement costs as an incentive to property owners;

(b) for the town to pay the entire costs of improvement for certain areas where low income, traffic use or similar special circumstances warrant this consideration, setting aside a certain amount of funds each year for this purpose; or

(c) for the town to seek, via special legislation in the N. C. General Assembly, authority to make improvements to streets under certain specified conditions when less than 51% requirement in petitioners could be obtained -- then assessing a portion of the costs to the owners involved. (No action could be achieved under this alternative prior to the 1971 General Assembly session.)

In conjunction with the policy determination discussed above, a priority list should be established for street improvements. A good approach to this would be by neighborhood, as suggested in the Neighborhood Analysis, a forthcoming element of the planning program, and by the problem areas suggested earlier in this section.

applied to Nathan's change also. The law is not to
exercise some control over the development within the
limits, and such an arrangement with the county would
give protection to the change and not vitally with-
out regulation (relating new streets).

A policy regarding street design should be established
for the planning area, including any street-making
arrangement that the town determines reasonable. This
would prevent any misunderstanding concerning respon-
sibility for proper design work in the future.

Policy regarding street improvements should be reviewed,
particularly in terms of how much money should be spent
on the existing property owner and the town should share
of the improvement costs in what amount of a larger
portion of the property owner to pay for it.
Feasible alternatives to the present policy are:

(a) for the town to provide road improvements as paving
and curb and guttering with a specified period (1, 2, 3,
and so on years) during which the town would pay for a
larger share of the improvement costs as an incentive
to property owners;

(b) for the town to pay the entire cost of improvement
for certain areas where the town, public use or similar
special circumstances warrant this consideration, setting
aside a certain amount of funds each year for this purpose;
or

(c) for the town to make a special legislation in the
N. C. General Assembly, authority to make improvements
to streets under certain specified conditions when less
than 50% improvement in conditions could be obtained --
then assessing a portion of the cost to the owners
involved. (The action could be achieved under this alter-
native prior to the 1971 General Assembly session.)

In conjunction with the policy determination discussed
above, a priority list should be established for street
improvements. A good approach to this would be by neigh-
borhood, as suggested in the Neighborhood Analysis, a
forecasting element of the planning system, and by the
problem areas suggested earlier in this section.

The Thoroughfare Plan suggested in the Land Development Plan should be further refined as necessary and mutually adopted by the Town Board and the N. C. Highway Commission. Once adopted, the official Maiden Thoroughfare Plan should be fully utilized as new development occurs and streets are opened.

A minimum right-of-way of 60 feet should be an established policy of the town, in keeping with the requirements of the N. C. Highway Commission.

A new garage facility for the Public Works Department should be provided as soon as possible and the present facility torn down. It is suggested that the western side of the planning area, in the vicinity of the industrial development and sewage treatment plant, would be a good area for the garage in view of the outside storage space that would be needed for such items as gasoline and oil.

A mechanized street sweeper or street washing vehicle should be considered by 1975, as sufficient additional development is anticipated by this date to warrant this equipment.

At least two additional Public Works employees should be added by 1980. The projected population will demand additional services by then, and the additional men would be useful with such duties as solid waste collection prior to the addition of a second collection vehicle and crew in 1985 as recommended later in this report.

TOWN CEMETERY

The town-operated Maiden Cemetery is maintained by the Public Works Department employees and equipment. It is located at the intersection of Second Avenue and Cemetery Street. The cemetery occupies seven acres of land, just over two of which were acquired recently and are yet undeveloped for burial plots. Almost all of the older portion of the cemetery has been used, and at the former rate of use it is anticipated that the new area will serve for a period of about 10 to 12 years before being filled. Plans are being worked out to develop the new land better

The Thoroughbred Farm suggested in the Land Development Plan should be further refined as necessary and mutually adopted by the Town Board and the N. C. Highway Commission. Once adopted, the official Master Development Plan should be fully utilized as one developmental control and criteria are opened.

A minimum right-of-way of 80 feet should be established along the town, in keeping with the requirements of the N. C. Highway Commission.

A new garage facility for the Public Works Department should be provided as soon as possible and the present facility torn down. It is suggested that the western side of the planning area, in the vicinity of the industrial development and sewage treatment plant, would be a good area for the garage in view of the outside storage space that would be needed for such items as gasoline and oil.

A new paved street, sewer or storm water main should be constructed by 1975, as sufficient additional development is anticipated by this date to warrant this equipment.

At least two additional Public Works employees should be added by 1975. The projected population will demand additional services by then, and the additional men would be useful with such duties as solid waste collection prior to the addition of a second collection vehicle and crew in 1985 as recommended later in this report.

TOWN CEMETERY

The town-operated Maiden Cemetery is maintained by the Public Works Department employees and equipment. It is located at the intersection of Second Avenue and Cemetery Street. The cemetery occupies seven acres of land, just over two of which were acquired recently and are not subdivided for burial plots. Almost all of the older portion of the cemetery has been used, and at the former rate of use it is anticipated that the new area will serve for a period of about 10 to 12 years before being filled. Plans are being worked out to develop the new land better

from a space standpoint, as much of the land in the older part was lost to driveways.

The plots are sold at varying rates, according to size and number of grave sites, but generally are offered at a price of \$100 for a four-grave plot. This price includes all services and maintenance, and there is no additional charge for opening the graves when needed.

Recommendations

The price of the cemetery service should be evaluated and increased to more nearly pay the actual expenses of this operation. Other municipalities often charge a flat service fee for each grave opened in addition to the initial plot sale, and it is advisable that this should be done in Maiden. The present rate will hardly cover the actual cost of the grave excavation itself, not to mention the continuous maintenance provided.

Additional land should be obtained at least by 1985, in order to provide the additional space that will be needed later. If adjacent land is available earlier it should be acquired so that an overall plan for the cemetery can be worked out and possibly some savings realized in laying out the plots and driveways.

ELECTRICITY

Maiden purchases electricity from Duke Power Company for distribution to some 800 subscribers. The municipal service area is almost all within the town limits -- there are some 13 connections just outside of town to the northeast. The remainder of the planning area receives its electricity from two separate sources -- Duke Power Company serves the fringe area east of town under the administration of its Hickory, N.C.,

from a space standpoint, as much of the land in the older part
was lost to highways.

The plots are sold at varying rates, according to size and
number of grave sites, but generally are offered at a price of
\$100 for a four-grave plot. This price includes all services
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Recommendations

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increased to more nearly pay the actual expenses of this
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service fee for each grave opened in addition to the
initial plot sale, and it is advisable that this should
be done in Madison. The present rate will hardly cover
the actual cost of the grave excavation itself, not to
mention the continuous maintenance provided.

Additional land should be obtained as early as 1955, in
order to provide the additional space that will be needed
later. It should be noted that the cemetery can
be expanded so that an overall plan for the cemetery can
be worked out and possibly some savings realized in laying
out the plots and highways.

ELECTRICITY

Madison purchased electricity from Duke Power Company for
distribution to some 500 subscribers. The municipal service
area is almost all within the same limits -- there are some 15
connections just outside of town to the northeast. The re-
minder of the planning area receives its electricity from two
separate sources -- Duke Power Company serves the fringe area
east of town while the administration of the Highway, U.S.A.,

office, and the Rutherford Electric Membership Corp. of Cherryville, N.C., serves the west side of the fringe area. Some of the older Maiden industries are served directly by Duke Power Company, but the town does serve such major industries as the Baumritter Corp. (Superior Chair), Rex Knitting, and the new Woonsocket Mills operation.

There should be no problem during the planning period concerning sufficient electricity from this source. Duke Power Company has two major plants on Lake Norman, about 12 miles from Maiden, and a third plant is in the planning stage on the lake near the Town of Davidson, N. C., in northern Mecklenburg County. Within town the electrical system is considered adequate; there have been no major problems in the past. A substation was constructed near the Woonsocket Mills location in the western part of town to increase the level of service there; a substation was already located in the eastern half of town adjacent to the American-Efird plant. There are no emergency power facilities in town other than extra transformers and line materials.

The town provides street light installations in new developments and in older areas on request. Mercury vapor lights are now used throughout the system, and are adequate. In view of the increasing traffic on US 321 as it passes through the central business district, the lighting on Main Street should be increased in the interest of traffic safety within the next two to three years. Residential streets that need improved lighting are "D" Avenue and West Pine Street (in the southwestern corner of town), plus School Street and Klutz Street (near the American-Efird plant).

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the older Maidsen industries are served directly by Duke Power
Company, but the town does serve some major industries as the
American Corp. (Superior Chair), Rex Ruiting, and the new
Woodstock Mills operation.

There should be no problem during the planning period con-
cerning sufficient electricity from this source. Duke Power
Company has two major plants on Lake Norman, about 15 miles
from Maidsen, and a third plant is in the planning stage on the
lake near the Town of Davidson, N.C. In northern Rockingham
County. Within town the electrical system is considered ade-
quate; there have been no major problems in the past. A sub-
station was constructed near the Woodstock Mills location in
the western part of town to increase the level of service there;
a substation was already located in the eastern half of town
adjacent to the American-Elm plant. There are no emergency
power facilities in town other than extra transformers and line
materials.

The town provides street light installations in new devel-
opments and in older areas on request. Mercury vapor lights are
now used throughout the system, and are adequate. In view of
the increasing traffic on US 311 as it passes through the
central business district, the lighting on Main Street should
be increased to the level of traffic safety within the next
two to three years. Residential streets that need improved
lighting are Elm Avenue and West Pine Street in the southwestern
corner of town, Elm School Street and Main Street (near the
American-Elm plant).

The Public Works Department employees provide the labor needed for the town's electrical system and street light maintenance. Vehicles used are the electrical service truck and ladder truck listed earlier. The connection fee is \$5.00 for the connection and \$5.00 for the inspection fee. There is no difference in policy for underground connections -- at the present there are some street-to-residence connections with underground wiring, but no entire subdivisions with wires underground.

Recommendations

Although the outside supply of electricity to Maiden has few limitations, close coordination should be maintained with Duke Power Company in the future in advance of any major need changes in the local system. By so doing, Maiden should be able to continue to supply future industrial and residential customers without any drop in service level.

Street lighting should be improved on Main Street and in the two residential areas mentioned. Lighting should also be reviewed at least annually by the Public Works Superintendent and the Police Chief together -- for possible relation to crime, accidents, and to other conditions that might be improved by better lighting.

Any annexation in the future should be anticipated and sufficient Public Works personnel employed to handle the increased workload resulting from adding more development to the town's service area. Since the Public Works employees already have a variety of duties, additional personnel should be added when needed to maintain the department's level of services in all phases of the work. It is anticipated that one additional man will be needed in 1970, and a second by 1975, based on population projections and trends toward more services.

The Public Works Department employees provide the labor needed for the town's electrical system and street light maintenance. Vehicles used are the electrical service truck and ladder truck listed earlier. The connection fee is \$2.00 for the connection and \$1.00 for the inspection fee. There is no difference in policy for underground connections -- at the present there are some street-to-residence connections with underground wiring, but no entire subdivisions with water underground.

Recommendations

Although the outside supply of electricity to Madison has low limitations, close coordination should be maintained with Duke Power Company in the future in advance of any major need change in the local system. By so doing, Madison should be able to continue to supply future industrial and residential customers without any drop in service level.

Street lighting should be improved on Main Street and in the two residential areas mentioned. Lighting should also be reviewed at least annually by the Public Works Superintendent and the Police Chief together -- for possible relation to crime, accidents, and to other conditions that might be improved by better lighting.

Any expansion in the future should be anticipated and sufficient Public Works personnel employed to handle the increased workload resulting from adding more development in the town's service area. Since the Public Works employees already have a variety of duties, additional personnel should be added when needed to maintain the department's level of services in all phases of the work. It is anticipated that one additional man will be needed in 1975, and a second by 1977, based on population projections and trends toward more services.

Underground lines should be utilized as much as reasonably possible. With the town responsible for all its lines, it is obvious that maintenance costs in the wake of an ice storm would be almost eliminated in comparison with the difficulty experienced in some areas of the State early in the winter of 1968. Underground wiring also lessens the hazards of fire fighting and possibility of vehicle collisions with poles, as well as adding much to the improved appearance when used to a large extent.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SCHOOLS

The two schools in the Maiden planning area, Maiden Elementary School and Maiden High School, are part of the Catawba County School System. A third school in Maiden was closed in 1966 under the county's desegregation program; it now provides some limited recreation space and serves as a community center for the predominantly Negro neighborhood surrounding it in the western part of town.

Maiden Elementary School

This school is located on a 6.5-acre site two blocks northeast of the central business district at North Main Avenue and Klutz Street. The two-story building was constructed in 1924 and is well preserved for its age. There are 26 permanent classrooms and two mobile units, serving grades one through seven. The school served all grade levels in earlier years, and has gained steadily in enrollment since the opening of

Underground lines should be utilized as much as reasonably possible. With the new responsibility for all the lines it is obvious that maintenance costs in the water and ice areas would be almost eliminated in comparison with the difficulty experienced in some areas of the State early in the winter of 1955. Underground wiring also lessens the hazards of fire fighting and possibility of electric collisions with poles, as well as adding much to the improved appearance when used as a large extent.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SCHOOLS

The two schools in the Nelson planning area, Nelson Elementary School and Nelson High School, are part of the Custer County School System. A third school in Nelson was closed in 1955 under the county's desegregation program; it now provides some limited recreational space and serves as a community center for the predominantly Negro neighborhood surrounding it in the western part of town.

Nelson Elementary School

This school is located on a 6.5-acre site two blocks north-east of the central business district at North Main Avenue and First Street. The two-story building was constructed in 1915 and is well preserved for its age. There are 15 permanent classrooms and two mobile units, serving grades one through seven. The school served all grade levels in earlier years and has gained steadily in enrollment since the opening of

Maiden High School in 1951. The 1968-69 enrollment was 760 pupils, and there has been a gain of about 30 pupils (qualifying for an additional teacher) about every two years in recent years. Short-range plans are to send the seventh grade pupils in the district to the Maiden High School facility once rooms are added (see below). At this year's enrollment, this would involve transfer of about 120 pupils.

The school district for Maiden Elementary includes a little more than the Maiden planning area. It meets the Newton School District on US 321 north of town and goes to the Lincoln County line south of Maiden.

Maiden High School

The high school is located one block off West Main Street at North "D" Avenue. The initial construction was in 1951, on a 23-acre site. There are 19 classrooms; eight of them were added in 1966. Current plans are to add three classrooms and a new library in 1970, which would provide four additional classrooms plus the new library by converting the space now used for a library into two rooms. The school serves grades eight through 12 now, and plans are to serve grades seven through 12 after the additions. The enrollment has grown from 187 high school students in 1958 to 438 for the 1968-69 year. (Total enrollment this year including the eighth graders, is 560.)

The school district for Maiden High School runs roughly from the Catawba-Lincoln County line south of Maiden to about the point where US 321 crosses Clark Creek as it heads north toward Newton. East to west the district covers almost from NC 16 to the South Fork Catawba River. Six buses are operated to serve Maiden High School and those Maiden Elementary School pupils who require bus service.

Malden High School is 1931. The 1931-32 enrollment was 150 pupils, and there has been a gain of about 20 pupils (qualifying for an additional teacher) about every two years in recent years. Short-range plans are to add the seventh grade pupils in the district to the Malden High School facility and to add (see below). At this point enrollment, this would involve transfer of about 110 pupils.

The school district for Malden Elementary includes a little more than the Malden planning area. It covers the Newton School District on US 11 north of town and goes to the Lincoln County line south of Malden.

Malden High School

The high school is located on block off West Main Street at North 80 Avenue. The initial construction was in 1911, on a 15-acre site. There are 19 classrooms; eight of them were added in 1945. Current plans are to add three classrooms and a new library in 1970, which would provide four additional classrooms plus the new library by converting the space now used for a library into two rooms. The school serves grades eight through 12 now, and plans to add grade seven through 12 after the addition. The enrollment has grown from 151 high school students in 1958 to 458 for the 1968-69 year. (Total enrollment this year including the eighth graders, is 500.)

The school district for Malden High School runs roughly from the Carver-Lincoln County line south of Malden to about the point where US 11 crosses Clark Creek as it heads north toward Newton. East to west the district covers almost from NG 18 to the South Fork Carver River. Six buses are operated to serve Malden High School and those Malden Elementary School pupils who require bus service.

The Maiden Population and Economic Study, September, 1969, included projections by age groups which indicate that school age children will continue to increase in number through the planning period to 1990. (Projections for the 5-14 year bracket were for 838 children in 1970, 926 in 1980, and 1,030 in 1990 -- just for Maiden and its one-mile perimeter alone.) Catawba County's school officials share the idea that school age children will continue to increase in the future, rather than to "level off" or decrease in number. Using a "straight line" projection of the enrollment increases experienced in recent years (25 per year for high school students and 15 per year for grades one through eight) the following long-range projections are suggested for the Maiden school districts:

| <u>School</u> | <u>1968-69 Enrollment</u> | <u>1980 Projection</u> | <u>1990 Projection</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Maiden High | 438* | 738 | 988 |
| Maiden Elementary | 882** | 1,062 | 1,211 |

*Grades 9-12 only

**Grades 1-7 plus 8th grade at Maiden High School

Source: Projections by Division of Community Planning

While these are projections and are based on a brief history only, they do give indication that increases are to be expected and that additional school facilities will have to be provided during the planning period, particularly for the lower grade students. Intermediate-range plans, hopefully within the next five years, are for an additional elementary facility to be located somewhere between Maiden and the Balls Creek community to the northeast of town.*

*Source: Mr. Harry M. Arndt, Catawba County Supt. of Schools

The Madison Regional and Economic Study, September, 1969,

included projections by age group which indicate that school age children will continue to increase in number through the planning period to 1980. Projections for the 5-14 year bracket were 218 children in 1970, 234 in 1980, and 1,030 in 1990. (Note for Madison and its immediate perimeter areas.) Madison County's school officials share the idea that school age children will continue to increase in the future, rather than to level off or decrease in number. Using a "straight line" projection of the enrollment increases experienced in recent years (1) per year for high school students and 12 per year for grades one through eight, the following long-range projections are suggested for the Madison school district:

| School | 1968-69 Enrollment | 1980 Projection | 1990 Projection |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Madison High | 114 | 128 | 98 |
| Madison Elementary | 284 | 1,062 | 1,212 |

*Grades 9-12 only
 *Grades 1-8 plus 6th grade at Madison High School
 Source: Projections by Division of Community Planning

While these are projections and are based on a brief history only, they do give indication that increases are to be expected and that additional school facilities will have to be provided during the planning period, particularly for the lower grade students. Intermediate-range plans, hopefully within the next five years, are for an additional elementary facility to be located somewhere between Madison and the Dallas Creek community to the northeast of town.

Prepared by Mr. Harry N. Smith, Ocala County Dept. of Schools

Other than site size (at Maiden Elementary) and the pupil space problem -- of which local and county school officials and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction are aware -- both schools are considered adequate.

Recommendations

Immediate action is recommended concerning the additional space at Maiden High School. This will be largely a "temporary" solution until a new elementary school is available, but the additional rooms can readily be used in later years with only high school students. Maiden town officials, school officials and citizens should encourage the county officials to start construction as early as possible, and support any necessary financial means (bonds, school tax, etc.) needed.

Construction of a new elementary school, with easy highway access of Maiden, should be promoted by whatever means are necessary. The National Education Association, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction and other agencies recommend an elementary school enrollment of 350 to 700 pupils. On this basis there are already sufficient pupils in grades one through eight in Maiden to justify two elementary schools at the lower level with the 1968 enrollment total of 882 in these grades. It is also recommended that a site of at least 25 acres be acquired for the school proposed just northeast of Maiden, to provide adequate room for a junior high school facility (should this be the need) by a suggested construction date of about 1974.

It is recommended that school officials acquire additional land to the north of the Maiden High School site. With its present acreage the school is facing future space limitations, particularly with a "growing" building complex. A new road has been constructed at the northern limits of the property, but this could possibly be altered prior to development or an athletic field could be placed across the road, freeing future building space near the school building.

Local, county and state officials should consider the possible use of the former Negro elementary school as a kindergarten and/or child day-care center. Similar facilities are being put to such use in other areas and could

Other than site area (at Malden Elementary) and the pupil space problem -- of which local and county school officials and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction are aware -- both schools are considered adequate.

Recommendations

Immediate action is recommended concerning the additional space at Malden High School. This will be largely a "temporary" solution until a new elementary school is available, but the additional room can readily be used in later years with only high school students. Malden town officials, school officials and citizens should encourage the county officials to start construction as early as possible, and support any necessary financial means (bonds, school tax, etc.) needed.

Construction of a new elementary school, with easy highway access of Malden, should be promoted by whatever means are necessary. The National Education Association, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction and other agencies recommend an elementary school enrollment of 550 to 700 pupils. On this basis there are already sufficient pupils in grades one through eight in Malden to justify two elementary schools at the lower level with the 1968 enrollment total of 881 in these grades. It is also recommended that a site of at least 25 acres be acquired for the school proposed just northeast of Malden, to provide adequate room for a junior high school facility (should this be the need) by a suggested construction date of about 1974.

It is recommended that school officials acquire additional land to the north of the Malden High School site. With the present acreage the school is facing future space limitations, particularly with a "growing" building complex. A new road has been constructed at the northern limit of the property, but this could possibly be altered prior to development of an athletic field could be placed across the road, leaving future building space near the school building.

Local, county and state officials should consider the possible use of the former Negro elementary school as a kindergarten and/or child day-care center. Similar facilities are being put to such use in other areas and could

well be the case here. Federal assistance could possibly be obtained under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I Program, by the County for a kindergarten project, and where this has been tried the benefits to the children appear to warrant the effort (i.e., Mecklenburg County). A day care center could possible free area mothers for employment and numerous jobs in local industry are available as indicated in the Maiden Population and Economic Study.

Plans should be made to replace the Maiden Elementary School building at least by 1980. The building has been well maintained, but it will be 56 years old by 1980 and will no doubt need complete replacement. Additional land should be acquired adjacent to the site in conjunction with a new facility. In the event the land is not available, consideration should be given to relocating the school prior to rebuilding. With the trend toward one-story construction and other space needs, the present acreage would not be adequate for a new facility. (If land adjacent to the school is made available it should be acquired as soon as possible to take advantage of rising costs. It could be utilized for play area prior to the new construction date.)

LIBRARY

There is no public library in Maiden. It is served by the Catawba County Library in Newton, eight miles to the north. This is a fairly small library for a county system, but the City of Hickory has excluded itself from the service, leaving some 54,000 (1960 census) people for the county system to serve.

The Catawba County Library is located one block from the Court House in Newton, and has metered parking available on the street and in an adjacent parking lot. It has some 47,000 volumes, and an annual circulation of nearly 260,000 volumes (including films, records, etc.) The library is open 9-5 Monday through Saturday, except for the Thursday schedule of

well be the case here. Federal assistance could possibly be obtained under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I Program, by the County for a kindergarten project, and where this has been tried the benefits to the children appear to warrant the effort (\$1.50 per child per year). A day care center could possibly free area mothers for employment and numerous jobs in local industry are available as indicated in the Malden Township and Economic Study.

Plans should be made to replace the Malden Elementary School building at least by 1980. The building has been well maintained, but it will be 35 years old by 1980 and will require most complete replacement. Additional land should be acquired adjacent to the site in conjunction with a new facility. In the event the land is not available, consideration should be given to relocating the school prior to rebuilding. With the trend toward one-story construction and minor space needs, the present acreage would not be adequate for a new facility. If land adjacent to the school is made available it should be acquired as soon as possible to take advantage of rising costs. It could be utilized for play area prior to the new construction date.)

LIBRARY

There is no public library in Malden. It is served by the Cambridge County Library in Newton, eight miles to the north. This is a fairly small library for a county system, but the City of Woburn has extended itself from the service, leaving some 25,000 (1960 census) people for the county system to serve.

The Cambridge County Library is located one block from the Court House in Newton, and has metered parking available on the street and in an adjacent parking lot. It has some 45,000 volumes, and an annual circulation of nearly 250,000 volumes (including films, records, etc.). The library is open 9-5 Monday through Saturday, except for the Thursday schedule of

9-9. There is bookmobile service to Maiden twice monthly, and this schedule is announced in the local newspaper as well as at the main office. One trip to Maiden features stops largely in the western part of town, and the other includes the eastern part of the East Maiden subdivision. There is no charge for use of the library to Maiden citizens, and only an initial library card is required to take advantage of the service.

While the number of volumes is somewhat limited (the North Carolina State Library Board recommends two volumes per capita served or 100,000 for a library system), the Catawba County Library has a direct telephone line to the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh -- which is very cooperative in obtaining any specific books or reference material that is available in the State system. In addition to the books and periodicals that are available, the library keeps a good stock of audio-visual materials that can be used by groups or individuals, and has access to some 2,000 more via the State library merely for the price of the postage required to mail them. The County librarian and library staff are interested in providing good service throughout the county, and are providing a good service to the Planning Area.

Recommendations

A branch library for Maiden is not recommended at this time. The ideal situation would be a local branch of the Catawba County Library, but this would involve considerable financial outlay by either the county or the town. (To meet the standard of two books per capita, some 8,100 volumes would be needed to serve the present planning area population. Even at the modest average of five dollars per book, over \$40,000 would be needed for books alone, plus the costs of building and staff.)

It is recommended that Maiden continue to use and support the Catawba County Library in Newton, and encourage the county leaders to increase financial support of it as much as possible. When adequate interest and financial support are indicated on a local and county level a branch of the county library system would be an excellent addition to the Maiden community.

RECREATION

The land use survey conducted in August, 1968, in connection with the planning program pointed out the lack of parks and recreation areas in the Maiden planning area. Excluding the two schools now in use, there were only some 80 acres of land in this use -- of which about 75 acres are used for the private golf course south of town. Using the standard suggested by the National Recreation Association of 10 recreational acres for each 1,000 residents, the planning area is lacking some 35 acres even if the school play areas are considered as a part of the recommended ratio.

It is worth noting, however, that the town is situated about 12 road miles from Lake Norman, the largest lake in the state. It has more than 32,000 acres under water, 520 miles of shoreline, 10 access areas (boat ramps, picnic areas, etc.), and the 1,328 acre Duke Power State Park. Certainly there is much water-related activity available to the planning area residents only a short drive away.

The recreation program for Maiden is centered around a 10-week summer program for school age children. The program is guided by a citizens Recreation Commission, and is funded by the beer and wine tax income to the town. (The amount of funds varies, but is generally in the range of \$3,500 per year.) Additional donations are received at times from local industries.

At the present the high school coach serves as the director for the program and he is assisted by three young people. Much of the program consists of various baseball leagues, using the playfields at Maiden High School and Maiden Elementary School. There is usually a limited arts and crafts program available with the summer activities. There is no organized adult program, and no tot lots or play areas with swings, slides, climbing facilities, etc., for small children.

The former Negro Elementary School is used some for activities in the Negro community. No play equipment is available outside, but there is some limited inside space and a pool table.

Recommendations

A major park for the planning area is suggested in the Maiden Land Development Plan. The area just north of Cemetery Street is recommended for this park due to the suitability of the terrain for this use. If acreage could be obtained in this area (at least 50 acres is recommended, to take advantage of the stream areas and allow some space for more intensive use) a park could be provided that would be near enough to be conveniently used by all citizens. Such a facility could be rustic initially, and be added to as funds come available. Recreation planners are currently suggesting a combination of activities at such a facility, ranging from simple play and picnic equipment to a community center building of multi-use design -- featuring meeting space, some indoor recreation facilities, etc., yet so designed and arranged that it could be temporarily converted to drama use, indoor target ranges, etc. Such a project would require considerable work and expense, of course, but it could be achieved if interested citizens, civic groups, business and industrial leaders and town officials all work together. Often when a project such as this is begun by a small group, funds for purchase, gifts, dedication of property, Federal assistance, etc., can be combined to make it a reality.

A second recommendation in the Land Development Plan is for utilization of the Negro elementary school property. This building is standing idle much of the time, and could be used for recreation in this low-income neighborhood -- particularly if it is not used as a kindergarten or day-care center as recommended in the school section. In either event, there is land adjacent to it that should be acquired and developed as a neighborhood park, thereby providing much needed recreation that would be close at hand to the users.

A third recommendation is for development of playgrounds and tot lots on property at various areas of town that are already owned by the town. Most of these lots are where town wells are located -- these now being sealed off and unused. The property at Union Street and 10th Avenue, and at North "C" Avenue and West Main Street should be so developed first -- thus providing play area on both sides of town.

An immediate need is a fence for the Maiden Elementary School playfield, permitting better use for organized baseball games, by keeping unrelated pedestrian traffic from arbitrarily crossing the area.

